CHAIRMAN WILSON TALKS.

HE TELLS WHAT HIS COMMITTEE HAS DONE, AND WHY.

AD VALOREM DUTIES DEFENDED-REASONS FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE FREE LIST-AN INCALCULABLE ADVANTAGE TO

LABOR, HE SAYS. Washington, Nov. 27.-Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the committee, has prepared the following statement, which was given out this morn-

"The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means have felt as none others could feel the momentous responsibility resting upon them and the surpassing magnitude, difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned them of framing a Tariff bill for a Nation of 70,000,000 The bill they were called on to reform is a vast and labyrinthian system of class taxation, the culmination of eighty years' control of the taxing power by a few great interests, gathering on to their train a host of petty tollgathers. It was carefully framed to prevent, as possible, what its author called 'any the bounties which its beneficiaries were permitted to write therein in their own words and their own figures. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful revenue articles, where most of the taxes paid by the were received by the Government, and greatly increased the rates on those articles where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers. And it was burthened about by many defences, chief among which are a swept and garnished Treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditures. Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of our work. OEJECTIONS TO SPECIFIC DUTIES.

The committee have welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and just criticism in all of its details, they do present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toil, and of an honest desire to discharge their duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice. Its main features are two. First, the adoption, whenever it seemed practicable, of ad valorem of specific duties; secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry lie at the basis of production. Specific They frequently conceal a rate of taxaenormous to be submitted to if exin ad valorem terms, as the duty of 8 on a hundred pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common lightly on the expensive article consumed by little or nothing on the great mansion and very common belief, specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while lorem system has worked well in practice, is stially the fair system because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was and according to every sound principle of jus-tice entitled to the preference, and vindicated

"The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and cumuwhat it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interefere with our own producers, a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country, without further burdens in tariff taxes. Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool and other fibres must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With release from taxes upon their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate to the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country, for any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can produce in six months to nine months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade. Hence the other alternative of trusts to keep down production to the home market. The workingman can see whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital.

capitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufactures, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the erstones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 25 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed off, which was secretly raised to 32 cents by the conference committee on the McKinley bill, after each house had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from 2 to 1 cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced. The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound, in the vain hope of lessening its importation. The Custom House officers on the Pacific Coast declare that this increase of duty has simply placed in the hands of smugglers bringing in of opium, to the demoralization of the customs service and the loss of over half a million revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable, and will put the traffic under Government control and super-

POTTERY AND GLASS SCHEDULES.

"In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped the high schedule into which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced 60 to 45 per cent, undecorated from 55 to 40. In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers, under shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent, a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the larger There is no doubt that these rates will rmit a very healthy growth of the industry ere. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 30 cents per Square foot; of silvered, from 60 to 35 cents. "In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region, and

of foundry ores in Alabama, has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at duction of iron and steel, and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid 'natural labor' are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from \$6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent, to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent, a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on western voyages. Steel rails

portion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on western voyages. Steel rails we reduce from \$15 44 per ton, now 75 per cent, to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie at Pittsburg, and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against foreign producers.

"The residue of the schedules vary from 25 to 30 per cent, wood screws being put at the latter figure. Beams and girders are 35 per cent, because of the waste in cutting beams and the variety of lengths and sizes, and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders. Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent; higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific, reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 30 per cent, but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handles, seem ample.

A DUTY RETAINED ON LEAD ORE.

A DUTY RETAINED ON LEAD ORE.

"Both copper ores and pig copper are mad free, we being large exporters of the latter and the duty serving only to enable the producers to sell higher to our people than to foreigners. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent; pig lead 1 cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent, with the proviso that if any export duties are charged on foreign lumber it shall be admitted only at the rates now

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public Treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 or 25 per cent on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one-half the duty on refined sugar and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed as at present.

"In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of \$2 and \$2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates \$1 and \$1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 25 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent, which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs, of

"Live animals are put at 20 per cent. Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent, which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case the duty is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food products are untaxed for the benefit of our consumers, largely the working people of the cities. Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles.

CHAMPAGNE SHOULD BE CHEAPER.

"The tariff on spirits is put at double the in slight reduction is made on still wines, malt terest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being put at 17 per dozen quarts, as against \$8 in the Mc-Kinley bill, and \$6 in the law of 1883.

"In cotton manufactures substantial reductions "In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of threats in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent, but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

"Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woollen manufactures, and begets the hope that they may recover from the lan-

"Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woollen manufactures, and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woollen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on the common grades frequently reach 100 per cent, and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent, clothing at 45 per cent; rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufacturers have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woollen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent for Axminster, moquette and Wilton, and 30 per cent for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool on March 1, and reduced on woollen goods on July 1.

"In the slik schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woollen fabrics. Sole leather is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length, and are uniformly rated at specific duties, which average not over 25 per cent on the common varieties and near 40 per cent on the fine lamb and kid gloves. In the schedule of sundries many articles, like hatters' piush, are put on the free list. The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other precious stones is increased. Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

"The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It 's estimated that it will reduce revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892 about \$50,000,000, with an immensely larger decrease of tax bind

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

A LONG LIST OF ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

DUTIES REMOVED FROM WOOL, IRON ORE, COAL AND LUMBER-REDUCTIONS ON COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS, POTTERY AND

GLASS-CONDENSED TEXT OF THE MEASURE,

Washington, Nov. 27.-The following is the condensed text of the Tariff bill:

That on and after the first day of March, That on and after the metaly of safeth, vulless otherwise specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which arc, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

SCHEDULE A-CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS Acids-Acetic or pyroligneous acid, 20 per cent.

Citric acid, 20 per cent. Tannic acid, or tarnin, 25 cents per pound. Tannic acid, or tarnin, 35 cents per pound.
Tartaric acid, 29 per cent ad valorem.
Alcoholic perfumery, \$2 per gallon and 25 per cent.
Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate
of alumina and aluminous cake, and alum in
crystals or ground, 20 per cent.
Blacking of all kinds, 29 per cent.

Refined borax, 20 per cent. Chalk, prepared, 20 per cent. Chloroform, 25 cents per pound. All coal-tur colors or dyes, 20 per cent. All coal-tur colors or dyes, 20 per cent.
Collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline, 40 cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, but not made up, 50 cents per pound; if finished, 31 per pound.
Coloring matters for liquors, 50 per cent.
Ethers, sulphuric, 25 cents per pound; spirits of

nitrous ether, 20 cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils or essences, \$1 per pound. Extracts and decottions of dye-woods and bark

Gelatine, glue, isinglass, etc., 25 per cent ad

Glycerine, crude, 1 cent per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound.

Ink and ink powders, printer's ink, 20 per cent.

Iodoform, \$1 per pound. Licorice, 5 cents per pound, Magnesia, carbonate, 3 cents per pound; calcined cents per pound.

Alizarine oil, or oleate of soda, or Turkey red

Castor oil, 25 cents per gallon. Castor oil, as cents per gallon.

Codilver oil, 20 per cent, ad valorem.
Flaxased or linseed, and poppyseed oil, 15 cents
per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight,
Fusel oil or amylic alcohol, 19 per cent,
Hempseed oil and rapeseed oil, 10 cents per gal-

Peppermint oil, 25 per cent. Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil, 25 per cent. Opium, aqueous extract of, and tincture of, 25 per

cent.
Opium containing less than 3 per cent of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, 35 per pound.
Baryta, paint, manufactured, 43 per ton, Elnes, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, etc., 6 cents per pound.
Blanc-Fixe, or satin white, 25 per cent.
Black paint, made from bone, lvory or vegetable, 29 per cent.
Chrome vellow, all other chromisum colors, 25 per

per cent. Chrome yellow, all other chromisum colors, 25 per

cent.

Ochre, sienna and umber, one and one-fourth of l cent per pound.

Uitramarine blue, 20 per cent.

Varnishes, 25 per cent; and on spirit varnishes for the alcohol contained therein, \$1.32 per gallon additional contained therein. tional.
Vermillion red, and colors containing quicksliver
20 per cent.
Whiting and Paris white, 25 per cent.

Zinc, 20 per cent. All other paints and colors, 25 per cent ad va

orem.
Acctate of lead, 30 per cent.
Nitrate of lead, 30 per cent.
Orange mineral and red lead, 35 per cent.
White lead, 39 per cent.
Phosphorous, 25 per cent.
Bichromate and chromate of potash, 29 per cent.
Hydriodate, lodide and lodate of potash, 25 cents

Nitrate of potash, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

Prusslate of potash, 20 per cent.

All medicinal preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, 30 cents per pound.

All medicinal preparations not specially provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Preparations known as alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, etc., and all chemical compounds and salts, not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Count.

Cosmetics, dentifrices, etc., 40 per cent.

Santonine, and all saits thereof containing 80 per cent or over of santonine, 81 per pound.

Castile soap, 20 per cent ad valorem; all descriptions of toilet soap, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Bicarbonate of soda, or saleratus, one-half cent per pound.

Caustle soda, or saleratus, one-half cent

Bicarbonate of soda, or saleratus, one-half cent per pound.
Caustic soda, one-half of 1 cent per pound.
Chromate of soda, 20 per cent.
Sal soda, one-seighth of 1 cent per pound; soda ash, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.
Slicate of soda, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.
Sponges, 10 per cent.
Strychia, 30 per cent.
Sulphur, flowers of, 20 per cent.
Sumac, ground, 10 per cent.
Tartar, cream of, 25 per cent.
Tartars and lees crystals, partly refined, 25 per cent.

cent.
Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts, 19 per cent. SCHEDULE B-EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND

Brick, not glazed, 20 per cent; glazed or decorated, 30 per cent. Tiles, plain and encaustic, not glazed, 25 per cent ad valorem; glazed or decorated,

other hydraulic cement, 8 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 10 per

other hydraulic cement, 8 cents per 100 pounds, and bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 10 per cent.

Lime, 10 per cent, Plaster of Paris or gypsum, ground, 10 per cent; calcined, 15 per cent.

Clays or carths—Clays or earths, wrought or manufactured, China clay or Kaolin, 32 per ton. Earthenware and china, common brown earthenware, not ornamented, 20 per cent.

White granite common ware, 30 per cent.

China, porcelain, Parian and bisque ware, not decorated, 40 per cent; ditto, decorated, 40 per cent. All other earthen, stone and crockery ware, 35 per cent ad valorem; decorated, 40 per cent.

Gas retoris, 20 per cent, Glass and glassware—Plain green and colored glass, not looking-glass plates, 35 per cent; cut-glass bottles, decanters, 25 per cent ad valorem; unpolished crown and window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 cent per pound; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 14 cents per pound; not exceeding 24 by 35 inches square, 18 cents per pound; all above that, 14 cents per pound. Cylinder and crown glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 25 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per square foot, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square.

Fluted, rolled or rough plate glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 4 cent per square foot.

Fluted, rolled or rough plate glass, not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 cent per square foot; and all fluted, rolled or rough plate glass, welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall welching deer 100 square feet, shall welching d

not exceeding 28 bits. The cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed. Cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 8 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; all above that, 30 cents per square foot. Cast polished plate glass, silvered and looking-glass plates, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 10 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 25 cents per square foot.

per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 69 inches square, 29 cents per square foot, all above that, 25 cents per square foot, all above that, 25 cents per square foot, all above that, 25 cents per square foot, all above that, 26 cents per square foot, all pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass, of like description, not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

Cast polished plate-glass, slivered or unsilvered, and cylinder crown or common window slass, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enamelled bevelled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 10 per cent in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

Spectacle-glasses, eyeglasses, goggles, opera-glasses and other optical instruments and frames for the same, 35 per cent.

Glass beads, 10 per cent.

Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent.

Fusible enamel and glass slides for magic lanterns, 25 per cent. All stained or painted window-glass, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 141 square inches, 35 per cent.

Marble of all kinds in rough, 40 cents per cubic foot.

Marble, dressed, 75 cents per cubic foot.

Marble of all kilosis foot.

Marble, dressed, 75 cents per cubic foot.

Manufactures of marble or alabaster, not especially provided for, 30 per cent.

Free-stone granite and other building stone, except marble, not especially provided, dressed, 20 per cent.

Grindstones, \$175 per ton.

Slates, 20 per cent.

Roofing-slates, 10 per cent.

SCHEDULE C-METALS AND MANUFACTURES

OF. Iron in pigs, iron Kent ledge, Spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, 22½ per cent ad valorem; but

nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron, or steel nt only to be manufactured.

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron, and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered round iron, in colls or rods, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per cent.

Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T T columns and posts, or parts of sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams and bulding forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or nunched, or fitted for use, 25 per cent.

Botter or other plate iron or steel, except raw plates, hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent.

iron or steel sheares or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent.

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, 30 per cent.

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 20 per cent. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel or flat rails, 25 per cent.

Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, 25 per cent.

All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are commercially known as tin-plates, terne-plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, 35 per cent.

when galvanized of coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, 35 per cent.

Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished or glanced, by whatever name designated, 35 per cent. Sheets or plates of Iron or steel, or taggers from or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, 40 per cent.

Steel ingoits, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die bloeks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveiled bars; steamer, crank and other shafts; shafting; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam or iron-molded steel castings; and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Wire rods—Rivet, screw, fence and other iron or steel wire rods, and nall rds, 30 per cent.

Wire—Iron or steel wire and wire or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire and hat wire, flat steel wire, or sheet steel in strips, uncovered or covered with cotton, slik or

other material; iron or steel wire cloths and iron or steel wire nettings made in meshes of any form, iron or steel wire coated with zinc or tin, or any other metal, wire rope and wire strand, 30

Card clothing, 30 per cent.

Card clothing, 30 per cent.

Cast-iron pipe of every description, 25 per cent.

Cast-iron vessels, plates and castings of iron not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for, 25 per cent. Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned, 20

Cast hollow ware, coated, giazed of tinned, so per cent.
Chains of all kinds, 30 per cent.
Pen knives or pocket knives, razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 60 cents per dozen, 25 per cent; valued above that, 45 per cent.
Swords, sword blades and side arms, 35 per cent.
Table knives, forks, steels and all hunting and other knives, 25 per cent.
Huskets, muzzle-loading shot guns and sporting ritles, 25 per cent.

Files of all curs and kinds, 35 per cent.
Muskets, muzzle-loading shot guns and sporting
rifies, 25 per cent.
Sporting, breech-loading shot guns and pistols,
30 per cent.
Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel or
other metal, enamelled or glazed with vitreous
glasses, 35 per cent.
Cut nails and spikes, 25 per cent.
Horseshoe nails, hob nails and all other wrought
iron or steel nails, 25 per cent.
Wire nails, 25 per cent,
Spikes, nuts and washers, and horse, mule or
ox shoes, 25 per cent.
Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs of all kinds, 25 per
cent.

f other materials, engraved or lithographed, for rinting, 25 per cent. Railway fish-plates or splice bars, 25 per cent. Rivets of iron or steel, 39 per cent. Cress-cut saws, and-all other saws, 25 per cent. Screws, commonly called wood screws, 20 per

per cent.
Brass, in bars or pigs, old brass, fit only for remanufacture, 10 per cent.
Bronze powder, metallics or flitters, in leaf, 30 per cent.

manufacture, 10 per cent.

Bronze powder, metallics or flitters, in leaf, 30 per cent.

Copper in rolled plates, 20 per cent.

Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver or other metals, not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Gold leaf, 25 per cent.

Silver leaf, 35 per cent.

Lead ore and lead dross, 15 per cent upon the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry;

Provided, that all ores containing silver and lead, in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of lead contents, according to sample and assay at the port of entry, shall be considered silver ores.

Lead in plas and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, I cent per pound;

Provided, that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon lead ore or lead dross or silver ores containing lead, exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon lead in pigs and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act.

Lead in sheets, and lead wire, I cent per pound. Pena, metallic, except gold pens, 25 per cent.

Plins, metallic, not commercially known as jewelry, 29 per cent.

Type-metal and new types, 15 per cent.

20 per cent.
se-metal and new types, 15 per cent.
conometers, 10 per cent.
tches and clocks, 25 per cent.
c, in blocks or pigs, 20 per cent; zinc, in sheets,

Zinc, in closes of the second SCHEDULE D-WOOD AND MANUFACTURES

Osler or willow prepared for basketmakers' use,

packing boxes and packing box shooks, of wood, 29 per cent. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, 25 per cent. SCHEDULE E-SUGAR.

That the bounties authorized to be paid to producers of sugar by section 231 of the act entitled "An act to Reduce Revenue, Equalize Duties, and for Other Purposes," approved October 1, and for Other Purposes," approved October 1, and for Other Purposes, approved October 1, and for Other Purposes, approved October 1, and filling, 2 cents per square inch, counting the warp least to the square inch, counting the warp each year, beginning with July 1, 1895, and extendency year, beginning with July 1, 1895, and extendency year, beginning with July 1, 1992, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease and determine.

All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of five-twentieths of 1 cent per square yard, 30 per cent; beleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, events per square yard; if bleached, 22, cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, events per square yard; if bleached, 23, cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, events per square yard; if bleached, 23, cents per square yard; if bleached, 24, cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, events per square yard; if bleached, 25, cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, events per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, events per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, events per square yard; if dyed, colored, 25, cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, 2 shall pay a duty of in

pound.
Sugar candy and all confectionery sugars, after being retined, 20 per cent.
Glucose, or grape sugar, 15 per cent. SCHEDULE F-TOBACCO AND MANUFACT-

URES OF. On all leaf tobacco, on such part thereof as is On all leaf tobacco, on such part thereof as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco, and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, \$1 per pound; if stemmed, \$1 25 per pound.

All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, \$5 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated, 40 cents per pound.

descriptions, not specially enumerates, when the pound, pound, all descriptions, 40 cents per pound. Snuft of all kinds, including wrappers, \$3 per pound and 25 per cent. SCHEDULE G-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

AND PROVISIONS. All live animals, not specially provided for, 20 per cent. Buckwheat, corn or maize, cornmeal, oats, oatmeal, rye, rye flour, wheat, and wheat flour, 20

cent. Buckward, oatmeal, rye, rye flour, wheat, and wheat flour, 20 per cent, but each of the above products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty on the like product when exported from the United States.

Barley, barley mail, and barley, pearled, patent or huiled, 20 per cent.

Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 25 per cent.

Rice, cleaned, 1½ cents per pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer huil and still having the inner cuticle on, 1 cent per pound; rice flour and rice meal, and rice, broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire seive, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the duter huil on, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

er pound. Butter and substitutes therefor, 4 cents per

Onese, 25 per cent.

Cheese, 25 per cent.

Milk, preserved or condensed, 20 per cent.

Beans, 20 per cent.

Beans, peas, mushrooms, and other vegetables,

Beans, peas, mushrooms, and other vegetables,

prepared or preserved in tins, jars, bottles or otherprepared or preserved in tins, jars, bottles or otherwise, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, 30

wise, including pickles and sauces of the per cent.

Hay, 32 per ton.

Honey, 10 cents per gallon.

Honey, 10 cents per bushel.

Onions, 20 cents per bushel.

Pease, dried, 20 cents per bushel; split pease, 50 cents per bushel of sixty pounds; pease in cartons, capers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound, papers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of fifty pounds.

Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of fifty pounds.

Flaxseed or linseed, poppyseed, and other off seeds, 29 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; but no drawback shail be allowed on oilcake made from imported seed.

Vegetables, in their natural state, not specially provided for, 10 per cent.

Anchovies, sardines and other fish packed in oil, 30 per cent.

Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or otherwise prepared, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

Herrings, pickled, frozen or salted, and fish frozen or packed in ice for preservation, spe-half of 1 cent per pound.

Fish in cans or packages, except anchovies and

or packed in fee for preservation.

Fish in cans or packages, except anchovies and fish packed in other manner, not especially enumerated, 25 per cent.

Grapes, plums and prunes, 29 per cent.

Figs. 29 per cent.

Oranges, lemons and limes, in packages, 10 cents per cubic foot or fractional part thereof; in bulk, per cubic foot or fractional part thereof; in bulk, 150 per 1,000; and in addition thereto a duty of 30 per cent upon the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons or limes.

Raisins and other dried grapes, 1½ cents per poind.

Raisins and other dried grapes, 1½ cents per pound.

Comfits, sweetmeats and fruits preserved in sugar, syrup, molasses or spirits and jellies of all kinds, 30 per cent.

Fruits preserved in their own juices, 20 per cent. Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or candied, 30 per cent.

Almonds, not shelled, 3 cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, 5 cents per pound.

Filberts and wainuts of all kinds, not shelled, 2 cents per pound; shelled, 4 cents per pound.

Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, 1 cent per pound; shelled, 1½ cent per pound; shelled, 1½ cent per pound.

Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for, 1 cent per pound.

Extract of meat, 20 per cent.

Poultry, live, 2 cents per pound; dressed, 3 cents per pound.

Chicory root, burnt or roasted, 2 cents per pound.

per pound.
Chicory root, burnt or roasted, 2 cents per pound.
Chicory root, burnt or roasted, 2 cents per pound.
Chocolate, other than chocolate confectionery,
2 cents per pound.
Cocoa, prepared, 2 cents per pound.
Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, 3½ cents per
pound. pound.

Dandellon root and acorns, prepared, and other articles used as coffee or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this act, 1½ cents are pound.

cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound; unground sage, 1 cent per pound.
Vinegar, 7½ cents per gallon.
There shall be allowed on the imported tinplate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages and all articles of tinware exported, either empty or filled with domestic products, a drawback equal to the duty paid on such tinplate, less 1 per cent of such duty.

SCHEDULE H-SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER

BEVERAGES. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, \$1.80 per proof gallon. Cordials, liquors and other spiritous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for, \$1.80 per proof gallon. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spiritous beverages that that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1 per gallon.

cohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly.

Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs, 30 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 15 cents per gallon.

Malt extract, in casks, 15 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 30 cents per gallon, solid or condensed, 30 per cent.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice, containing 18 per cent or less of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon, if containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol, \$1.90 per proof gallon.

Ginger ale or ginger beer, 20 per cent.

All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether exceeding 15 cents per pound, 20 per cent; valued at

of cotton hereinafter provided for, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per pound, 20 per cent; valued at over 15 cents per pound and not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent; valued at over 30 cents per pound, 26 per cent; valued at over 30 cents per pound, 26 per cent; valued at over 30 cents per pound, 26 per cent; valued at over 45 cents per pound, 35 per cent; valued at over 45 cents per pound, 35 per cent; valued at over 45 cents per pound, 35 per cent.

Spool thread of cotton, containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 4½ cents per dozen; exceeding 100 yards of thread, 64 cents per dozen; exceeding 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards, 4½ cents per dozen spools.

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 11 cent per square yard; if bleached, 1½ cents per square yard; of the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1½ cents per square yard; if bleached, 1½ cents per square yard; if bleached, 1½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1½ cents per square yard; if bleached, painted or printed, 2½ cents per square yard; provided, that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 6½ cents per square yard; 25 per cent, and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 100 und not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1½ cents per square yard; if bleached, 2½ cents per square yard; 17 cents per square yard, 12 cents per square yard; 150 cents per

exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting stained, painted or printed, valued at over 8 cents per square yard, 30 per cent; bleached; valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 35 per cent; dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 35 per cent; dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of 40 per cent.

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 3 cents per square yard; if bleached, 4 cents per square yard; if bleached, 4 cents per square yard; if bleached, 4 cents per square yard; or provided that on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 20 per cent; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 35 per cent, and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 15 cents per square yard, 35 per cent, and dyed, collected and paid a duty of 40 per cent. Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs and necktes or neckwear, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and paid a duty of 40 per cent.

Chenille curtains, table covers and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, 40 per cent.

Chenille curtains, table covers and all soods manufactured of cotton chenille, 40 per cent. Stockings, hose and half-hose, composed of cotton, valued at not more than 31 50 per kent is the proposed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and shirts and drawers composed of cotton, valued at not more than 31 50 per kent is paid, sood, so

SCHEDULE J-FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," 11/2 cents Hemp, hackled, known as "dressed line," 1 cent

Yarn, made of jute, 20 per cent. Cables, cordage and twine (except binding twine), composed in whole or in part of hemp, ixtle, or l'ampico fibre, Manila, Sisal grass, or sunn, 10 per Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings, 20 per

cent.

Eurlaps, not exceeding 60 inches in width, containing not over 40 threads to the square inch. counting warp, and filling and bags for grain, made of such burlaps. 20 per cent.

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute or jute butts, 15 per cent.

Flax gill netting, nets, webs and seines, 25 per cent.

Flax gill netting, nets, webs and selies, as per cent.

Oil cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain and all other oil cloth (except silk oil cloth), and waterproof cloth, 20 per cent.

Yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp, or of a mixture of either of these substances, valued at 32 cents or less per pound, 25 per cent; valued at more than 13 cents per pound, 30 per cent.

Collars and cuffs, and shirts, and all articles of wearing apparel, of every description, not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part of linen, 35 per cent.

provided for, composed whonly or in part of linen, 5 per cent.

Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck rufflings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, and other similar tamboured articles, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered or hemstitched handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings, all of the above-named articles, composed of flax jute, cotton, or other vegetable fibre, not specially provided for, 35 per cent.

All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibre, except cotton not specially provided for, 30 per cent.

SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES

SCHEDULE K-WOOL AND MANUFACTURES

Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals in the form of slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, mungo, shoddles, garnetted or carded waste, carbonized noils dies, garnetted or carded waste, carbonized noils or other waste product, any of which is composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other animals, which has been improved or advanced beyond its original condition is waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent.

On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roving, roping, or tops, valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 25 per cent: valued at over 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 30 per cent.

On woollen and worsted yarns made wholly or in

part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, grat, alpaca or other animals, valued at not more than to cents per pound, 30 per cent: valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent: valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 25 per cent.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, not specially provided for, 40 per cent.

On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear and felts for paper-makers' use and printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 35 per cent; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent.

On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent.

On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, felts not woven, and plushes and other pile fabrics; all the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., 45 per cent.

On clodaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters or other outside garments for ladles and children, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., made up or manufactured wholly or in part, 45 per cent.

On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, belters.

cent. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, 25 per cent.
Treble ingrain, three-ply and all chain Venetian carpets, 25 per cent.
Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 20 per Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 20 per cent.

Dfuggets and bockings, printed, colored or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, 29 per cent.

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, not specifically provided for, 29 per cent ad valorem.

Mats, rigs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares and other portions of carpets or carpeting, made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description. On all rates of duty in the woollen schedule, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 cent on the hundred on the 1st day of July, 1896, and thereafter of a like amount on the 1st day of July, 1897, 1898 1899 and 1900, respectively.

The woollen goods schedule does not take effect until July 1, 1894, aithough the remainder of the bill takes effect March 1, 1894.

SCHEDULE L—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

SCHEDULE L-SILKS AND SILK GOODS. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles

SCHEDULE M-PULP, PAPERS AND BOOKS. Mechanically ground wood pulp and chemical Sheathing paper, 10 per cent; printing paper un sized, suitable only for books and newspapers, 1

sized, suitable only for books and newspapers, is per cent.

Printing paper, sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, 15 per cent.

Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and all tissue paper, white or colored, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form, and albumenized or sensitized paper, 25 per cent.

Papers known commercially as surface coated papers and manufactures thereof, cardboards, lithographic prints and photograph, autograph and scrap albums, 25 per cent.

Paper envelopes, 20 per cent.

Paper envelopes, 20 per cent.

Paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards, writing paper, drawing paper and all other paper not specially provided for, 20 per cent.

Blank books of all kinds, 20 per cent; books, including pamphets and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts and all printed matter not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Playing cards, 10 cents per pack and 50 per cent.

cent. Playing cards, 10 cents per pack and 50 per cent ad valorem.

Manufactures of paper, not specially provided for,

Hair pencils, 30 per cent; brushes and feather

other manufactures of cloth, woven or made patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively. Buttons, commercially known as agate buttons, 25 per cent; pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partially manufactured, 40 per cent.

Ivory, vegetable ivory, bone or horn buttons, 25 per cent.

Shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier mache, pulp or other similar material not specially propulp or other similar material not specially pro-

Shoe buttons, made of paper, board, specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent.

Manufactured corks, 20 per cent.

Manufactured corks, 20 per cent.

Dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls and billlard, pool and bagatelle balls, 50 per cent.

Dolls, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earen or stone ware, 25 per cent.

Emery grains and emery manufactured, 1 cent per pound.

30 per cent.
Gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillety or sporting purposes, when valued at 29 gents or less per pound, 5 cents per pound; valued above 20 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound. per pound; valued above 20 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, 20 per cent. Percussion caps, 30 per cent; blasting caps, 35 per

Percussion caps, 30 per cent; blasting caps, 30 per cent.

Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored or manufactured, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery, ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, 35 per cent.

Furs, dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters use. 20 per cent.

Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, 40 per cent.

4) per cent.
Gan-wads of all descriptions, 25 per cent.
Hair, human, not manufactured, 2) per cent.
Haircloth, known as "crinoline cloth," 20 per

Gun-wads of all descriptions, 25 per cent. Hairc, human, not manufactured, 20 per cent. Haircloth, known as "crinoline cloth," 20 per cent. Haircloth, known as "crinoline cloth," 20 per cent. Hairs for men's, women's and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver or other animals, 30 per cent.

Jeweiry: All articles not especially provided for in this act, and commercially known as "jeweiry," and cameos in frames, 25 per cent.

Pearls, 15 per cent.

Pearls, 15 per cent.

Pearls, 15 per cent. Imitations of precious stones composed of paste or glass not exceeding one inch in dimensions, not set, 10 per cent.

Sole-leather, 5 per cent.

Bend or belting leather, and leather not especially provided for, 10 per cent.

Calf skins, tanned or dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enamelled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; commois or other skins, 29 per cent; bookbinders' calf-skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, drassed and finished, 10 per cent; planoforte leather and planoforte action leather, boats and shoes made of leather, 20 per cent.

Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, 20 per cent.

Gloves, made wholly or in part of leather, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in cach case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

Ladies or children's "glace" finish. Schmasches (of sheep origin), not over fourteen inches in length, 31 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, 32 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches in length, 32 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches in length, 32 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches in length, 32 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches in length, 32 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches in length, 32 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches in length, 32 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches in length, 32 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, 32

other leather than of sheep origin, \$3 per dozen pairs.

Ladies' or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over fourteen inches in length, \$1 75 per per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, \$2 75 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, \$3 75 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, \$3 75 per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, \$3 per dozen pairs.

moved, by whatever name known, to per double pairs.

Ladies' or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over fourteen inches in length, \$2.25 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, \$4 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, \$4 per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, \$5 per dozen pairs.